The Sunbury American.

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.-SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO 6

The Sunbury American. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY H. B. MASSER,

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Sunbury, May 26, 1860,-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. FROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET

flers inducements to Merchants and Touries visiting ew York, many possed by my Hotel in the Metropolis. The following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travelers.

Int. A central location, convenient to places of business, is well as places of amusement.

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the Large and superbly furnished setting rooms, with a magnifical Parker, commanding an extensive view of 1th Being conducted on the Puropean plan, visitors

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons, where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be formeded in their own recens.

6th. The face served or the Salsons and Hotel is archardedesed by opicues, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the rost of living in the International, is much below that of any other first class Hotel.

Arcust 1 1890—by

August 4, 1860.—1v A Good Chance for an Enterprising Man. FITHE subscriber wants a partner in the Marble business, a sober perservering man who

can speak both the English and German languages, to one that will suit, no cash capital required.
For particulars inquite of
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"THE UNION." Arch Street, above Third, Philadelphia, UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL is control, convenient by Passenger Cars
to all pures of the city, and in every particular adapted
to the contorts and wants of the business public.
To Terms, 81 for per day.
September 41, 1831—14

S PALDING'S Prepared Glue, and Shelle's Muchage Price per bottle and brosh 45 cents Cordial Elizar of Callesya Bark & Henzine, for removing Sudbry, March 17 1669.

A NEW LCT OF HARDWARE & SAD-Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

CHACKERS! CRACKERS, just received and for sale by the barrel or pound, at the Confectionery store of M. C. GEARHART. Sunbury, October 13, 1860 Kerosene Lamps.

A VERY LARGE and chesp assortment will be found at the Manmoth Store of Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT. FO ! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh

supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S. Sunbury, Jone 2, 1860.

DATENT BRITTANIA STOPPERS for bar bottles for sale by H. B MASSER

PRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of perfumery, Soaps and Paney Article. Very cheap. PRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 26, 1860. SKELETON SKIRTS-

A T the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty.
Oct. 6, 1869. FRILING & GRANT.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and Mason Hammers, at low prices. BERGHT & SON. Sunbary, June 12, 1860.

Select Poetry.

KNITTING FOR THE ARMY. Captive in Pain's relentless hand.

To long disease a helpless prey, What can I do for my dear land, Threatened by her own sons to day? Alas! I never grieven before As now to be so weak and poor!

From my full heart warm prayers ascend, That He, who knoweth all our needs, Will His support and guidance lend, Until our righteous cause succeeds : In camp, in council, in the field, God be our leader and our shield !

Yes, in our country's trial hour, All fervent prayers sure holy must prove But oh! I long to have the power Of working for the cause I love. How great the privilege, if I Might e'en the meanest want supply ! What can I do? My heart beats fast, And my loyal sister-heart, With pleasure, for we bear at last We may in the great work take part. The opportunity we ask, We find in our allotted task,

The charge we willingly accept, Humble although the service be; And now, the learner and adept, All knit with eager industry. Hasting with glad and grateful pride,

Our soldiers' comforts to provide. Each may contribute here her mite : And e'en my hand, so weak and frail, Finds work to do, with all my might, And gladly I th' occasion had. And as I work, my fancies range,

Musing on many a contrast strange. I, on my couch forever bound, Shut up within my chamber's walls, Working for them who have been found To answer when our country calls: I, sick and weak; they strong and brave, Offering their lives our rights to save.

Working, I seem to hear the noise, That tells me of a time of war, Where Pennsylvania's gallant "boys" Encamp on fair Potomac's shore ; Waiting until their turn shall come, To strike for freedom life and home,

I like to hold the slender link, Of union with those patriot bands; Their health and comfort, I may think, Rests somewhat in our feeble hands; Our mutual strength increases thus: We work for them-they fight for us.

Let us collect our energies, And labor of our soldiers' good; The Union more sublime will rise, From the strange baptism of their blood And our bright flag by them unfurled, Be loved and honored by the world.

We've read of dark and cruel days* In revolutionary France, When women left home's quiet ways, Men's vengeful justice to advance; When women, filled with fearful rage, Knit in their web th' accusing page : Sisters, let us thank God, His care

Stills all such passions in our mind; That interwoven with our prayer. With hopeful blessings entertwined, Our handiwork a spell may prove, Of Union Loyalty and Love!

"See Dicken's "Tale of two Cities."-Madame Defarge

Scheet Cale.

YOUR LIFE IN YOUR HAND.

A TALE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

In 1857, that year ever memorable in the annels of India, having been recently ap-pointed adjutant of one of the irregular infantry regiments at Bengal, I was stationed , a few marches from Lucknow.

As is usual in such corps, the European commissioned officers consisted of three, Captain T., commandant, Captain W., second in command, and your humble servant, Lientenant Clinton. Our commanding officer Captain T., was, at the time I write, laid up with fever, and absent at a hill station; so that Jack W., and myself with a smart sergeantmajor and a worthy but nervous quartermuster ditto, shared the drill and responsibilities of the regiment between us.

It was in April, then, when the fierce rays of a morning sun, that even at the early hour of six was a precursor of the blistering heat that commences at this period of the Indian year, I was on the parade ground, superintendng the recruit instruction in target practice, when our sergeant-major reported to me that the recruits, consisting principally of men'of the Brahmin caste, with some few Mussul mans amongst them, had refused to receive the ball cartridge about to be issued to

Now, shortly previous to this, a rumor of the Barrackpore disturbances on what was termed "the cartridge question" had reached us, and been discussed at the different stations; still we were hardly prepared for the ugly contingency of finding that a spirit of mutiny, originating, apparently at a distance of several hundred miles, had already reached our own door. Mounting my horse, however, galloped up to where the recruits were formed, and demanded why they did not commence firing. After some besitation, one of their number said that their comrades in the regiment had told them the cartridges were unclean," and that they would lose caste if they used them. I ordered them instantly to receive the cartridges, and if they had any representation to make afterwards, it would be received, and the practice went on. I saw at a glauce how things stood, and that the recruits were merely the clouds that preceded

the coming storm, and so it proved. On the following morning, upon the issue of ball cartridge to the regiment, the quartermaster sergeant, a somewhat nervous indi vidual, hastily approached, and in a trembling voice, intimated that the men, one and al had refused the cartridge; and, on my riding up to them, they positively declined handling the cartridges as "unclean." I now though it time to lay the matter before Captain W the acting commandant, who, sending for the native officers, directed them to issue the cartridges to their respective companies. This also failed, and our appeal to the men was received in dogred silence. The parade was then dismissed, and a report sent off at once to Captain T., the commandant, at the neighboring bill sanitarium, who hastened down, paraded the men, and, on a threat of instantly reporting the regiment to the brig adiers as mutinous, the men at last consented

I , who was suffering servicely from thuses.

ominous storm was suspended, but not dis-

persed. Again rumors were rife that the flame of mutiny was fast extending itself towards the Upper Provinces; the — regiment bad just addressed as as follows:

"Men of the — Regiment: I was informed room, and it began to be whispered abroad that some misguided men amongst you had, that the spirit of disaffection was not confined

occurred. Hastily dressing himself, we gal loped to the parade ground, but, ere we got there, were met by the native officers, who and faithful to your government." begged us not to enter the lines, that the men were mad with excitement but they promised to our lines, and our friend Dick Waiter all should go well if we would only allow muttered to us as he paged at the head of time for their "muggage" to cool down, and

not report the regiment to the authorities. "Very well," said W., than whom a cooler or braver man did not exist-"very well," said be ; "I'll give you to the morning, and then if the disturbance is not at an end, on their heads be it."

We turned our horses. "Now Clint," said W., "I fear the game is going against us, and on the amicable termination of this interview, these rescals are but trying to gain time; so we had bardly reason to do so on the pleasant tear down and report the state of the regi prospects of the morrow. To march the rethe morning, and crush the thing before it goes forther. This last alternative of reportbut things bad, we considered, gone so far there was no help for it; accordingly, a trief jecting on any terms a policy on our lives. report of what had occurred was made, and we were, in reply, directed to parade the men by daylight next morning, when "all would lowing morning, and I may challenge be ready to communicate with them!" We contradiction in asserting that our night was knew what this meant. We issued, however, not a pleasant one.

see the morning light. they would finish us at once than be in this state; and if we do get through the night, what a pleasant job we have on parade to morrow at daylight sitting on our horses at the head of the regiment, whilst our friend state; and if we do get through the night, occasion. Turning to the men with a langh:

"Here," said be, "is a note from the general came out, and while the two occasion. Turning to the men with a langh:

"Here a little, Mrs. and Miss Fremont and the General came out, and while the two occasion. Turning to the men with a langh:

"Here," said be, "is a not very origin tooking youth.

After a little, Mrs. and Miss Fremont and the General came out, and not very origin tooking youth.

the word !" "I hope he'll say something civil to us, for old acquaintance sake before he begins," to give the dirt enters there a lesson." observed 1; "though, for that matter, it don't signify much, for we are sure to have it from either front or rear, friends or foes; but "Attention! Shoulder!" &c., and the regiment was on its march to the devoted city.

Since I saw the General for the first time, in Washington, some three months, ago, his were to close to the enemy that for the first two what's intended for these rascals. I say! let

"My dear Clint, quite out of the question! from L-w. But come along, and never than he did then. promised to 'communicate to us,' so it you'

In such cheerful converse we passed the occasional silence occurred between us, and our thoughts were far away, of those dear ones of our home, of her whose eyes would dim at poor Clinte's fate! But hark! see fellows moving amongst them." What's that? the morning gun? We are

already dressed, "Clint," said W., "ride quietly down the troops approaching; but be back sharp for the parade

was yet quite dark, but towards the east a faint pale grav tint sprang up from the horrizon, and melted away in the deep blue but it was monstrous to expect them to Runyan. dome above us, and a light air from the same quarter indicated the direction from which we might some hours hence expect the molten orb of day. As I mounted, I saw one or two dusky figures fitting about the compound of the house, and to my inquiry of who they were, a smooth-toned dulcet voice said, "My lord's orderlies and the bugler." "Sound," said I, to the latter, and ere I had proceeded a dozen yards on the I.—w road, the "as-sembly" rang out from the gloom. Strange creatures of habit we are! Here was a regiment that, although no acts of actual violence had been committed, were in open mutiny, and yet the subordinate members of which were performing their duties as if no such crime had occurred, or such a thing as retribution was at hand !

I had not proceeded half a mile from the to the men's lines, then I dismounted, and placing my ears on the ground, heard distinctly the dull rolling of guos. I turned my horse, and drove sharply to the parade ground. The men were falling in their usual quiet manner; in another ten minutes the parade was formed; again the bugler sounded the officer's call, and W. cantered up, and,

were we long expectant. The gray tint in the east was by this time lock on our right front, a long dark line, like a gigantic black sanke, was gliding up within musket shot of us, and, slowly unwinding, extended itself in front of our line; a single trumpet note rang out in the clear morning gallant conduct during that ever air, and in less time than I take to write the words, six gleaming port fires burst the gloom, and tinted with their bluish light the dark muzzles of as many guns directed towards us! and the words, "Load with grape," in the unmistakable voice of Dick Waller, followed by bollow thads from the gans, the ringing ramrods, and the drawing of swords, broke the previous ominous silence, and promised a rapid completion to the delicate attentions in preparation for us. Two or three riders now galloped up to our line, and the tall com-manding figure of Sir H. now revealed itself

through the gray morning light. His advance had, I observed, a very tranquilizing effect on the nerves of our colored comrades, and, I may add, was by no means unpleasant to W. and myself, who, seeing the preparations in front, and that a body of to receive the obnessions cartridges. Captain exalty had been detached to outflank us, had at one period conceived the idea that on with such terrific and destroctive violence."

returned to the hills, preparatory to leaving inexorable sense of duty in making an ex-for England, and thus, for the time, the ample "pour encourager ies autres" might ample "pour encourager ies autres" might render Sir II. oblivious of the existence of such insignificant beings as W. and myself, and thus make a mash of us altogether.— Somewhat of relief, therefore, it was when be

from same base motives of their own, led you to the military but was rapidly spreading over the entire population of Bengul. Nor were we long left in doubt as to the realities your use, and thereby incite you to rice of our situation.

I was just preparing for my evening canter on the — of April, when Sew Sing, our I tell you such statements are false, and that havildar major, (native sergeant major,) in whom I had great confidence, and a special favorite of mine, ran up, and orged me, in God's name, flet to proceed in the direction of the lines, as the men were in great excite ment, and all running towards the bells of arms and seizing the muskets. I rode at once to W.'s quarters, and reported what had occurred. Hastily dressing humself, we gal

> We were then, to our great relief, dismissed multered to us as he paged at the head of the retiring column, "Not offer a drain of heer to a poor fellow this hot morning!" the rear, "Never mind, brothers, we wond be the Gora (Europeans) long hart you!" And

thus ended scene the second, If we had reason to congretulate ourselves ment, so that Sir Henry may send a force by giment into Lucknow in their present state of feeling, through a country by this time in rance officers might be held excused for re-

The rest of the day was passed in issuing the necessary orders for our murch the fol-

the necessary orders for the morning parade at daylight, and lay down in our clothes to rest our minds, if possible, after the excitement of the day. But sleep did not, as it may be supposed, trouble us much. For my part, I almost holed that death might come stones.

But the morning dawned and found us still but resembles her somewhat in features, though decidedly more feminine. She has safely recommend it to be equal to any though decidedly more feminine. She has safely recommend it to be equal to any be equal to any though decidedly more feminine. She has safely recommend it to be equal to any be equal to any be equal to any object the morning dawned and found us still but resembles her somewhat in features, though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be read made in the district. With such food our volunteers are well satisfied, and thus invigorated and in the land of the living. Again the bugles in the land of the living. The complexion, gray eyes, and a very sweet as safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any be though decidedly more feminine. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any but the position, gray eyes, and a very sweet in the down in our clothes to any safely more feminines. She has a safely recommend it to be equal to any but the position of the days are all the position of the manner in which the dough is worked to any safely recommend it to be equal to any but the position. The lower part of the days are all the position of the manner in which the dough is th and terminate this terrible suspense, and free horse's side "fiery red with baste." Selecting me from the horrors of the coming morning : W., he delivered a note from the "Burrah we felt our lives bung on a thread, and that Sahib." I glanced towards the men, who, in this respect. The camp is named after amongst the thousand armed men of the with ordered arms, were "standing easy."regiment surrounding us, aliens to us in Eager looks towards us, and whispering country, ties, and religion, and incited to amongst themselves, left but little doubt they frenzy by religious fanatics, we could hardly expected a crisis, and knew that the note hope for such a miracle as being allowed to now open before W. conveyed information of tits occurrence. I well knew the cool nerve "Well Clint," said W., "I would rather and self possession of Jack W., but was not

Dick Waller rattles up his gons in front of to march at once into Lucknow and teach

general's warrant. Of course we will do our duty, but his face, which was then full, fresh, and so giving the Surgeon but little to do, till a detach- that there is now no Union sentiment in Texus, when we have paraded the regiment for it's folly in the present state of things to youthful in appearance as to surprise me, has ment of our troops had made a detour of the enthem, which is all they can reasonably expect hope the regiment will march into L - w. become thin, wrinkled and haggard. If my drop the connection and ride over to our much more quell the insurrection of the people of M ----- d, who are determined to cut us off they do, he looks at least ten years older

Order and etiquette direct us to remain with say die!"
our men and receive what the brigadier has We marched on in no enviable frame of mind till the burning rays of a vertical sun, have any last words, write them down sharp, and the lagging pace of the heavy laden and I'll see if my tiger for a trille will take Sepoys, reminded us of the necessity of a halt, and accordingly we directed our march In such cheerful converse we passed the from the road to a tope of trees in the few remaining hours to daylight, although neighborhood of M --- d, which we were now fast approaching. "Clint," he said, "take and throw out a few men in extended order towards the trees in front, for I am sure I

Deploying the regiment into line we advanced stead ly towards the tope. Those who are unacquainted with the native char-1 .-- w road, and let me know if you hear acter, and who suppose they are like Europeans, guided by certain rules of action sonadapted to a certain condition of things, are miserably mistaken. We had pulled the men Albany, through what may be styled passive action, engage in actual conflict with countrymen, and at this point we felt the tide must turn Fort Craig. against us; but the prospect of death now became familiar to us, and we continued to issue the necessary orders, and they were obeyed, too, with as much alacrity as the Fort Ramsey. presence of a force of five thousand Europe-

aus could have ensured! As we neared the trees, however, the besitated, and a voice or two called out, "Kill the Kuffres!" At this moment, when we thought all was lost, a volley from the trees saved us. Two of our skirmishers fell, and one of the men near me was shot through the

"Look!" shouted out W., pointing to the Bennet. fallen men, "those filth eaters from town have

killed your brothers !" The word was given, and with a yell we officers' houses, and in an opposite direction rushed at them with leveled bayonets. Shot down and bayoneted, the surviving wretches fled into their town, where we left them in quiet possession to ponder over the lesson they had received. We then resumed our murch, and in due time, without further adventure, and by previous arrangement with our friends in the city, we stole a march into the officer's call, and W. cantered up, and, the good city of L.—w, avoiding thereby taking his place in front of the extended line, awaited the brigadier's communication; nor colored friends encamped on the other side. We were received by all with hearty congratulations, and if Jack W. and myself here with becoming diffidence the laudations on streaked with rose color, and objects began with becoming diffidence the laudations on to be dimly perceptible. From a small hit the consummate assurance which had carried us through such dangers, none were so loud as our men in their loyalty to the Sirvar, and their determination to die in its defense !-And incomprehensible as it may appear, their memorable siege fully hore out these somewhat apocryphal assertions.

> A fine text is presented in the following anggestive sentences from the New York

"Commerce in the North is already entering upon a phase beretofore unknown in the history of America, but far safer for the welfare of the country. Instead of the insecure letters, business with the South, by which our mer- stone wa chants have lost such vast sums of money, and have been obliged to sacrifice feelings and read : principles for gain, a certain and lucrative trade is springing up, and we are becoming dependant upon each other, instead of upon strangers, while credit is curtailing itself with in limits that exclude the possibility of those

Miscellancons.

Visit to Gen. Fremont's Camp at St. Louis.

A correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette who paid a visit to General Fremont's beadquarters, at St. Louis, previous to his departure to Jefferson city, thus describes "Jessie"

and the children : The General's headquarters are pleasantly located on the side of a bill, about a mile back of the town. He occupies a tent forming the apex of a triangle, along which those

of his staff are ranged.
His wife and daughter were sitting in the tent with him, apparently intent on the business on hand, whatever it may have been .-Mrs. Fremont, it should be remembered, is a "whole team" herself, to use a cant phrase, and takes as much interest in the affairs of his department as the General does himself. She is his private accretary and confidential adviser, and I don't believe he ever makes a movement or puts forth an important document without her knowledge and consent She is a woman of strong individuality and un-common vigor of intellect, force of character, wagons which are constantly going forth loaded power of will and independence of thought and action. She inherits all the original and Our sergeant major told me that he had striking traits which characterized her father, heard some of the Sepoys say, is bringing ap Tom Benton. She has undoubtedly furnished a good deal of the power which has enabled Frement to climb to his present elevation.

In personal appearance Mrs. Fremont can not be considered handsome, but has a marked and impressive face. It is large, full, with high cheek bones, and of rather masculine cast. Her eyes are gray, I think, and very intelligent and vivacious in expression. Her bair, if I mistake not, and ungaliant as it is goes further. This last alternative of report. open insurrection, was not encouraging, and in me to record it, is considerably tinged with ing the regiment was a painful one to us both, we felt that the most "lawishle" of the insu- gray. In form she is large and heavy; larger, I should say, and heavier than her husband, whom, the reader is doubtless aware, is quite a small man. She and ber daughter were both dressed in plain black.

Miss Little Fremont, who, I believe, has seen about severteen summers, is much smaller and slighter in figure than her mother, good-looking. She is said to make up in intelligence, however, whatever she may lack She and her mother have quarters just upon the hill above.

Fremont has a son also with him, 15 or 16 years of age, who sports his juvenile stuff unit that the Rebels' wounded amounted to nearly form and cavorts on his spirited black pony. He struck me as rather an unsophisticated

the General came out, and while the two burying the dead; they were three days thus eminterest in whatever is said of her husband.) us, unlimbers, loads with grape, and waits for those sons of burnt fathers their duty to the the General strolled along on the grassy slope government that has so long clothed and fed and chatted with the officers. The scene was them. We march by M — d, and are first calculated to relieve "grim-visaged war" of some of his sterner and more forbidding as-

there's our death. hair and beard have grown rapidly gray, and eyes do not deceive me, and I do not think

The Names of the Ports. Gen. McClellan has named the forts around the city of Washington, as follows :

The work south of Hunting Creek, Fort Lyon. That on Shooter's Hill, Fort Ellsworth.

That to the left of the Seminary, Fort Worth. That in front of Bleuker's brigade, Fort Blenker. That in front of Lee's house Fort Ward. That near the mouth of Four-wile Creek

Fort Scott. That on Richardson's Hill, Fort Richard-That now known as Fort Albany, Fort

That near the end of Long Bridge, Fort The next work on the right of Fort Albany The next on the right of Fort Craig, Fort

Tilliebast. The next on the right of Fort Tillinhast, The work next on the right of Fort Ramsey,

Fort Woodbury. The next on the right of Fort Woodbury, Fort De Kulb. The work in the rear of Fort Corcoran, and near canal, Fort Haggarty.

That known as Fort Cocorna, Fort Cur-That to the north of Fort Corcoran, Fort

That south of Chain Bridge, on beight Fort Ethan Allen. That near the Chain Bridge, on Leesburg ed, Fort Marcy. That on the cliff north of Chain Bridge

Battery Martin Scott. That on the height neor reservoir, Battery That near Georgetown, Battery Cameron. That on the left of Tennallytown, Fort

That at Tennallytown, Fort Pennsylvania That at Emory's Chapel, Fort Massachu-That near camp of Second Rhode Island

giment, Fort Sloens That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburg. Fort Lincoln. That next on the left of Fort Lincoln, Port Saratoga.

That next on the left of Fort Saratoga, Fort Bunker Hill. That on the right of Gen. Sickle's camp, Fort Stanton. That on the right of Fort Stanton, Fort Carroll. That on the left, towards Bladensburg.

An EDITOR SOLD .- The editor of an En glish paper was recently presented with a stone, upon which was carved the following The editor was informed that the stone was taken from an old building, and he was requested to solve the inscription. It place.

Ubthe Letor irta in Ilang 81-Eminent men were called to consult How the Army on the Potomac is Supplied with Bread.

The great army bakery, carried on in the exercior vaults of the Capitol, is an establishment of considerable interest. It is under the control of Lieutenant Thomas Cate, Twelith Infantry, United States army, who served three months in the Massachussetts Sixth Begiment, which was for a time quartered in the Capitol, when the necessity of a bakery was apparant, the Lieutenant offered his services to build the ovens; and so well did he execute his trust that the War De partment thought proper to retain him as the Suwrintendent with the rank of First Lieutenant in

the regular army. He has employed about one hundred and seventy hands-a day squad and a night squad. They nearly all sleep in the building, and are furnished their meals from an ample kitchen. Immediately adjoining the kitchen are the dining cooms, and the shining tables and clean floors bear testimony to the propriety of the arrangements generally. By this bakery the defenders of our common country are supplied with pure, wholesome Iresh bread, the same as is obtained from the city bakers; and any one who was endeavored to masticate the hard ship biscuit, formerly served out to the soldiers, will, in an instance, see the benefits derived with fresh bread for the soldiers this side of the Potemac carrying, daily some 58,000 leaves. Each leaf, when delivered to the soldiers, weighs twenty-two ounces, amply sufficient for a day's

The bakery consumes one hundred and forty barrels of floor per day, and it is such floor as our citizens usually purchase for home consumption. Attached to the bakery is a yeast zoom, where are kept constantly employed, eight men, who furnish yeast sufficient (obtained principally from twenty four bushels of Irish potatoes) for the immence amount of dough daily made up and con sumed. The internal arrangements of this bakery must be seen to be appreciated. The workmen are quite corteous, and industrious, and a visitor to the Capitol would be unaware of the unceasing industry carried on beneath him if his attention were not called to the fact.

The ovens are large and well built, and are each capable of baking about 4,300 loaves of bread every twenty four hours. From personal observation of the manner in which the dough is worked

THE REBEL LOSS AT BULL RUN.

Dr. Alfred Powell, Surgeon of the 2d Regiment New York State Militia, was at the Battle of Bull Run, and was one at the prisoners captured by the Rebels and taken to Richmond. He states 5.000, and their killed to 600. Twenty three Surgeons, including bimself, with a number of and not very bright looking youth. our men, were allowed to return to the battle.

After a little, Mrs. and Miss Fremont and field the day of the battle, for the purpose of Upon comparing notes, they found our dead to be about 300, and our wounded that fell into the hands of the Rebels about 607; which with those that were taken to Washington, made the total the same as Gen. McDowell's reports -As early as 12 o'clock of the day of battle the Rebels were making preparation for a retreat.-The 2d Regiment lost 105 men. They held the hours almost every shot from the Rebels killed out ammunition, and unable to continue the fight. While at the farm-house called Oakland's, temporarily used as a hospital, attending to wounded soldiers of both armies, and while a Rebel Colonel was acutaly in the hands of the Surgeon, a de-tachment of Rebel cavalry rode up and fired into the windows, killing four of our men and two or three of their own. Dr. Powell and assistant rushed out, waving the surgeon's such to show the nature of the place, when one of the cavalry dismounted and delibernately shot his assistant

Colonel was necessary to save them from further Our men in Richmond are in an exceedingly destitute condition; some having had their clothes cut off them when wounded, have nothing but a blanket to cover their nakedness; and the coming cold weather will find them in need of everything in the way of clothing. They are on no account allowed to look out of the window; if they do, they are immediately made targets for the sentries.

one or two having been shot by them while the Doctor was there.

They are insufficiently fed on bread and fresh heef twice a day; fresh beef being 8 cents per pound, salt beef and bacon 38 cents. ded had nothing but their blankets and the hard floor to sleep on; but lately some of the men enabled to procure canvas and boards, with which they had made about 100 cots, that have added to their comfort. The Doctor speaks of the women being more insulting and offensive than the men-one decent looking women coming to the sentries and begging to them to cut the throats of the prisoners. There were 25 or 30 deaths daily among the Rebel wounded for some time after the battle, and it was of general remark among the Rebels that the -d Yankees did not die so readily.

WINTER QUARTERS OF THE RESEL ARMY -A correspondent of the Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch, of the 10th inst., says :

"The most dispiriting news which has ever reached our camp is that we may probably go into winter quarters on this side Potomac-than which nothing could be more disappointing and dissatisfactory to the Southern soldiers, with the unmurmuring patience with which they have endured the eases that have deciminated their numbers, and all the privation and wants of a first campaign; and now that a benign Providence has rebuked the disease, and health and vigor egain returned to our ranks, they cannot appreciate the policy which would keep 250. 000 Southern men-a number sufficient to do generals, but if an inactivity here shall and 45, ncourage the North to invade the Cotton States (as it will) when frost shall have made it safe to land slong our coast, and if the spring campaign shall find us doing over all that has been done-when a brilliant simultaneous moven ent into Maryland, and thence to Washi-gton and Baltimore, would secure our recognition abroad, and enable us to stomach-relieve you to-day, but leave you eat our New Year dinner in peace at home, we will begin to think that somebady somewhere is not the right man in the right

CHILLS AND FEVERS .- An Irishwoman appeared in the county court of Louisville, recently, to be appointed guarding for her child, and the following colliberary occurred: "What estate has your child ?" "Ploze your periodical monetary convulsions, that have the matter, and after an immense amount of honor, I don't understand you " "What has swept over financial circles every few years time consumed, they were informed that the he got ?' 'Chills and fever, plaze your stone was for cuttle to rub their tails against bonor."

JOSEPH HOLT. Rev. Dr Butler, Rector of Trinity Church Washington, D. C. in a late letter from that city to the New York Protestant Churchman, thus speaks of the distinguished and pure hearted patriot, Hon. Joseph Holt:

"Of all the public men that I am acquainted with, I know none who embodies so fully

and truly the noble spirit which the crisis demands, as Mr Holt, and so fully compre-bends the recessities and the duties of the bour. The country makes no mistake in giving Joseph Holt a warm place in its affection and a high place in its confidence. Its pulses have been stirred by its eloquence appeals; and that which he has said in public, he is in private. His patriotism has the substantial basis of one of the purest, most unselfish and noble characters that I have ever known. Modest, religious, and full of sensibility, he is, at the same time, one of the manliest of men. The country will never know, unless he shall choose hereafter to detail to the public, what he sometimes unveils to near friends in what a perilous position Washington was placed at the close of Mr. Buchenan's adminstration, and how much it owes to him and Gen. Scott for the measures then adopted for the defence of the city, and the peaceful in-anguration of Mr. Lincoln. If the country shall place him in the Senate or Cabinet, the country may be assured that his will be no ball hearted or faltering policy, but one which in action will show the decision of Jackson. without his roughness; and in speech, the eloquence of Clay without his peremptoriness. He has never sought office, but has so far proved himself more than qual to every office which has been imposed upon him, precisely because its affairs were in a critical juncture. and needed the hand and mind of a master.

Mus. Jackson Loses HER "LITTLE PER NIGGER"- While Mrs Jackson (the mother of Ellsworth's assassin) was under arrest at General McCall's quarters, she indulged in a tirade of abuse against the Union troops. She charged them with doing everything that was mean, and summed up with :- "Yes, and there was my little pet nigger; I would not have taken a thousand dollars for him; I alway kept him in close; but there, the other day, he said he wanted to go up on the hill and set for a few minutes and hear the drums a beating; he promised he would come back soon, but that is the last I've seen of him, and some of you have persuaded him to run away."
The officers condoled with her on the loss of her 'little pet nigger," and told her there was no knowing when to trust them. The aforesaid little colored individual is now doing chores for McCall's staff, and is very much pleased with his new situation; and Mrs. Jackson can now learn that her little nigger has wit enough to know "ragged Rebels," as he terms it "poor white trash" from sol-diers with "new clothes" on.

SAM, HOTSTON "SECRSURS "- The Richmond Enquirer of Friday Friday last contains a letter from Som. Houston, dated September 18, which was written for the gurpose of defining his position, and in answer to an article which he saw in the New York Herald, about the 15th or 16th of August, which states that General Houston has no sympathy with the rebellion. He says that previous to the act of secession by Texas, his opposition to it was Rebels from early morning till 2 o'clock p. m., and open and avowed; but gince then he has changed his opinion, and is now with the South in all her movements. He declares as, however strong it may have been at one emy's wing, outflanking them, causing them to time, and that "the Spartans were not more fall back, when their shots began to have a less united in defence of their country and liber. deadly effect. At 2 o'clock the regiment was with ties than is Texas in support of the Southern Confederacy." It will thus be seen, that old "San Jacinto" is in full communion with those who are seeking to break up the government.

PLUCK OF THE HOUSIER GIBLS -The young ladies of Logansport, Indiana, at a meeting held on the 30th of September, passed the following

Resolved. That we deem it to be the duty of every young unmarried man to enlist and fight down; and the interposition of the wounded Rebel | for the honor of his country, his flag, and his own reputation. 2d. That the young men, in this time of our

> country's peril, have but one good excuse for not being a soldier, and that is Cowerdice. 3d. That the young man who now fails to res nd to the call of his country, is not worthy the kind rgards or the smiles of the young ladies of our arrive Hoosier State, and that none but ladies

> of doubtful age will smile on such men. 4th That we will have nothing todo with young men who refuse to go to the war, and that "Home Guards" must keep their distance.

> 5th. Th t the young man who has not pluck enough to fight for his country, has not got the manliness to make a good husband.

6th That we will marry no man who has not been a soldier. 7th. That we will not marry till after the war

is over; and then, "Home Guards!" No. never ! ***** JUSTICE TO AN UNFORTUNATE SOLDIER,-

Brig. Gen Pierce, lately commanding at Big Bethel, Va., is now serving as a private sol-dier in Cul. Fletcher Webster's Regiment .--Immediately after the Big Bethel affair, Gen. Pierce asked a court of inquiry into his conduct; for reasons of public policy this was refused. Gen. Pierce said at the time, that he never pretended to any military knowledge or skill,-that he did not solicit the command which was bestowed upon him, and that he cared but little for the censure cast upon his lack of generalship. But he said his personal courage had been impagned,-and that he should disprove the slander by enlisting as a pricate as soon as his term of service had expired. He has now fulfilled this promise by joining Col. Webster's Regiment,

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND HER WAR Quara .- It is officially shown that this great State. which is truly the Empire State has an effective arm bearing population of 766 344, about one half that of all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, equaling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia Louisiana, almost anything-inclosed in ice or snow five Mississipp North and South-Carolina and Ter or six months, to defend Virginia alone. We nessee, P r quota for the war will be 100,000 have always had the utmost confidence in our or about a r in every 71, between the ages of 18

Conn PEET .- If you have cold feet immerso them morning and evening in cold water, rub them with a rough towel, and run about your room till they warm. In one month you will be entirely relieved. All these red pepper and mustard applications are like rum to the colder to morrow.

An old bachelor says during less -year the lade s jump at every offer of marriage-hence the Society is like a glass of ale-the dregs go to the bottom, the froth seum to the surface, and the substance, or the better portion, remains about

the centre. "You are an Irishman," said a feliow tauntingly to bis neighbor.

"Well, sir, I am no more responsible for having been born an irohman, than you are for having pern horn an nes

Fort Greble.